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(54) Photo sensor array and reader.

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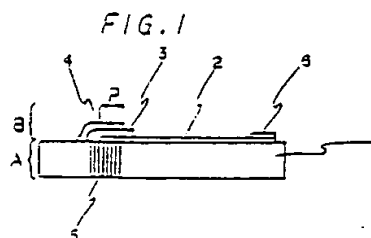


PHOTO SENSOR ARRAY AND READER

The present invention relates to a photo sensor array and a reader, and more particularly to a photo sensor array and a reader which require neither optical unit or selfoc lens nor etching step, and which can improve the yield of products.

Hitherto, singlecrystalline sensors such as CCD having a structure in which plural MOS sensors are linearly arranged, or contact-type sensors using amorphous semiconductor or CdS have been used as reading sensors in telecopier equipments and the like. However, in the singlecrystalline sensors, the size of photo-receiving portion is small, so that an optical device including, for example, a lens for converging reflected light from the manuscript is required to be provided between the manuscript to be read and the sensor. In that case, appropriate optical path is required so that the device inevitably becomes large. In the case of contact-type sensors, the device can be miniaturized since optical path is not required due to the use of selfoc lens. However, the contact-type sensor has a drawback that a selfoc lens is required to be provided on the photo sensor array.

Recently there has been proposed a perfect-contact-type sensor using amorphous semiconductor wherein a part of the semiconductor is removed (patterned) by the etching process and the light is designed to enter into the etched portion. This type of sensor has, however, a drawback that pinholes generate in the semiconductor layer during the etching process whereby greatly lowering the yield of products.

The present invention was made to solve the above-mentioned drawbacks of the conventional photo sensor arrays, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a photo sensor array and a reader which do not require an optical unit or selfoc an optical unit, and which can improve the yield of products since etching treatment and the like is not required for the semiconductor layer.

In accordance with the present invention, there are provided a photo sensor array comprising at least one transparent substrate and a photosensitive portion provided on the transparent substrate characterized in that an optical fiber portion is arranged in a transparent substrate on the light-incident side of the photosensitive portion; and a reader comprising a photo sensor array, a radiating portion (lighting portion), and a driving circuit.

Fig. 1 is a schematic sectional view of a first embodiment of a photo sensor array of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the photo sensor array of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an example of a transparent substrate having an optical fiber portion in the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a partially enlarged plan views of the optical fiber portion in the transparent substrate of Fig. 3;

Figs. 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d are views explaining various embodiments of electrodes and semiconductor layers;

Fig. 6 is a schematic sectional views of a second example of a photo sensor array of the present invention;

Figs. 7a and 7b are schematic sectional views of embodiments of readers of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a view explaining the matrix wiring on a transparent substrate;

Fig. 9 is a schematic sectional view of another embodiment of a reader of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a schematic plan view of a third embodiment of a photo sensor array of the present invention; and

Figs. 11a, 11b, 11c and 11d are views explaining various embodiments of electrodes in the photo sensor array of the present invention.

Next a photo sensor array and a reader of the present invention are explained based on the accompanying drawings.

Figs. 1 and 2 show a first embodiment of a photo sensor array of the present invention. In Figs. 1 and 2, a photo sensor array comprises a transparent substrate 1 constituting a fiber array portion A comprising an optical fiber portion 5, and a sensor portion B composed of a first transparent electrode 2, a semiconductor layer 3 and a second electrode 4. The first electrode 2, semiconductor layer 3 and second electrode are formed on the substrate 1 in this order.

As a transparent substrate 1, a glass plate of about 0.5 to 10 mm in thickness and the like can be employed. The characteristic of a photo sensor array of the present invention is that the transparent substrate 1 constituting the optical fiber array portion A has an optical fiber portion 5 arranged in the substrate and comprising optical fibers. Accordingly, the transparent substrate 1 itself functions as an image-transferring plate. An optical unit or selfoc lens for transferring image to a photo sensor portion is not necessary.

It is preferable that the direction of optical fibers arranged in the transparent substrate 1 is substantially perpendicular to the surface of the substrate 1. The direction of optical fibers is not,

however, limited in the present invention and might incline not much exceeding 45 degrees as shown in Fig. 7b.

The optical fiber portion 5 might be linearly arranged as shown in Fig. 3, or might be arranged planarly or two-dimensionally (not shown). Optical fibers might be so arranged that, for example, hexagonal bundles comprising optical fibers continue as shown in Fig. 4. The hexagonal bundles are arranged in a plurality of lines, and about eight bundles corresponds to one cell of the photo sensor. The sectional area of an optical fiber is preferably not more than one-half, more preferably not more than one-fourths, of an area of the substantial photosensitive portion (such area that the first electrode and second electrode overlaps to each other, refer to symbol P in Fig. 1). In the specification, the term "photosensitive portion" means a portion generating electrical signal depending on the incident light. The sectional area of an optical fiber is preferably not less than $0.1 \mu\text{m}^2$. A fiber comprising a core portion and a clad, or a fiber further having an absorber outside the clad is employable. It is preferable that the area of the optical fiber portion 5 is larger than that of the substantial photosensitive portion. In Figs. 3 and 4, only a part of optical fibers is shown for the sake of clear understanding of the drawings.

As a material for the transparent first electrode 2, ITO, In_2O_3 , SnO_2 , ZnO_2 and the like can be employed. The electrode 2 is formed on the transparent substrate 1 by the sputtering method, vapor deposition method, CVD method and the like. On the first electrode 2, a metal pad 6 for bonding wires to the electrode 2 can be formed by the vapor deposition method and the like.

The semiconductor 3 includes amorphous semiconductor, and it is preferable to use semiconductor containing Si as a main component. The semiconductor 3 might be substantially solely composed of i-type layer, or has pi structure (such structure that consists of p-type doped layer and i-type layer), pin structure or in structure. Further, such semiconductor as having a structure of pipi... pi, pinpin... pin, or inin... in can also be employable. Concretely speaking, there can be used a semiconductor having a structure of p-type a-SiC/i-type a-Si/n-type a-Si, or p-type a-SiC/i-type Si/n-type a-SiC. The semiconductor layer 3 might be so formed that the light firstly enters the p-type semiconductor layer or n-type semiconductor layer.

The semiconductor layer 3 is formed on the first electrode 2 and the transparent substrate 1 by the rf plasma CVD method, light excitation CVD method, thermal CVD method, sputtering method and the like.

As the second electrode 4, a metal electrode made of Al, Cr, Ni, Ni-Cr, Mo, Ag, Au and the like

can be used. The second electrode 4 is formed on the semiconductor layer 3 and transparent substrate 1 by the vapor deposition method or sputtering method.

The thicknesses of the first electrode 2, semiconductor layer 3 and second electrode, which vary depending on the materials used, are about from 300 Å to 1 μm , from 0.3 to 5 μm and from 1000 Å to 2 μm , respectively.

With respect to the constitution of the first electrode 2 and second electrode 4, the first electrode 2 might be patterned and divided as shown in Fig. 5a while the second electrode 4 is formed into a common electrode, or the second electrode 4 might be patterned and divided as shown in Fig. 5c while the first electrode 2 is formed into a common electrode. Further, both electrodes might be patterned and divided as shown in Fig. 5b.

In the photo sensor array of the present invention, any one of continuous semiconductor layer (see Figs. 5a, 5b and 5c) and patterned semiconductor layer (see Fig. 5d) can be used. When the p-type layer or n-type layer made of a-SiC is used in the semiconductor layer 3, it is preferable to use a continuous semiconductor layer since the resistance of the p-type layer or n-type layer can be made relatively high and accordingly cross talk between each photo element (or sensor) can be reduced. When both first electrode 2 and second electrode 4 are patterned, it is preferable that the area of the first electrode 2 is designed to be substantially equal to that of the second electrode 4. In the case of the embodiment of Fig. 5d, either first electrode 2 or second electrode might be a continuous electrode.

In the above explanation, p-type semiconductor or n-type semiconductor can be employed in the semiconductor layer and the semiconductor layer 3 can be formed into a continuous one only when electric conductivity of the p-type or n-type layer contacting with the patterned electrode is not more than about $10^{-6} (\Omega \cdot \text{cm})^{-1}$.

In the above explanation, a transparent first electrode, a semiconductor layer and a second electrode are formed as a sensor portion B on a fiber array portion A comprising a transparent substrate. In the second embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 6, a first electrode 12, a semiconductor layer 13 and a transparent second layer 14 are formed as a sensor portion B on a first transparent substrate 11. The first transparent substrate in the sensor portion B and a second transparent substrate 16 constituting a fiber array portion A are adhered to each other by an adhesion layer 15 made of transparent resin.

As the first transparent substrate 11, a glass plate of about 0.5 to 2 mm in thickness and the like can be used. The first electrode 12, semiconductor

layer 13 and transparent second electrode 14 respectively correspond to the second electrode 4, semiconductor layer 3 and transparent first electrode 2 in the above-mentioned first embodiment. The forming methods thereof are the same as in the first embodiment. Further, various kinds of embodiments stated in relation to the first embodiment are also applicable to the first electrode 12, semiconductor layer 13 and transparent second electrode 14.

A transparent resin having adhesion function can be used as a material for the adhesive layer 15. Concrete examples of the resin are, for instance, acrylic resin, epoxy resin and silicone resin. Usable resins are not, however, limited thereto in the present invention.

The optical fiber portion 5 can receive the light from a radiating portion 7 at the back of the photo sensor portion, as shown in Fig. 7b, since the adhesive layer 15 is transparent.

The optical fiber portion 5 arranged in the second transparent substrate 16 constituting the fiber array portion A is preferably substantially perpendicular to the surface of the substrate 16 like in the case of the above-mentioned first embodiment. However, the optical fiber portion 5 might off course incline to the surface of the substrate 16.

The above explanation is based on embodiments wherein two electrodes (i.e. the first electrode and second electrode) are so arranged as to sandwich the semiconductor layer therebetween. The electrodes might adopt a comblike arrangement as shown in Fig. 10. In the third embodiment of Fig. 10, a common electrode 30 and a plurality of independent electrodes 31 are provided on the semiconductor layer 3 formed on the transparent substrate 1. Each of a plurality of independent electrodes 31 is arranged between comblike electrodes of the common electrode. Both of transparent electrode and metal electrode can be used for the electrodes 30, 31. The electrodes 30, 31 might be formed on the semiconductor layer 3 (see Figs. 11a and 11b), or might be formed between the semiconductor layer 3 and the transparent substrate 1 or first transparent substrate 11 (see Figs. 11c and 11d).

It is preferable to use doped semiconductor, for example doped a-SiC or a-SiN, as a p-type layer or n-type layer in the semiconductor layer 3, since the doped semiconductor layer facilitates the fabrication of relatively high resistant film and has high sensitivity due to no photo absorption loss.

In order to improve heat resistance of the second electrode 4, a layer (not shown) comprising a silicide of Cr, Mo, Ni and the like might be formed between the semiconductor layer 3 and the second electrode 4. The heat resistant layer can be formed by the vapor deposition method or sputtering meth-

od. The thickness of the layer is about 20 to 300 Å.

Next, a reader of the present invention is explained. The reader of the present invention comprises a photo sensor array as stated above, a radiating portion (lighting portion) 7, and a driving circuit 8. A fluorescent lamp, LED (Light Emitting Diode) and the like having visible light spectrum are used for the radiating portion 7. IC (Integrated Circuit) is generally used for the driving circuit 8. The driving circuit 8 might be carried by the same substrate as in the case of photo sensor array (see Figs. 7a and 7b), or might be carried by another substrate beforehand and then be bonded with the photo sensor array (see Fig. 9). In the reader of the present invention, any one of the photo sensor array of the first embodiment, second embodiment and third embodiment can be used. Fig. 7a and Fig. 9 show embodiments of readers wherein the photo sensor array of the first embodiment is used. In Fig. 7b, the photo sensor array of the second embodiment is used. The optical fiber portion 5 in the reader of Fig. 7b is so arranged as to incline about 20 to 30° with respect to the surface of the substrate. Numeral 9 in Figs. 7a and 7b is a manuscript to be read by the photo sensor array, and numeral 10 in Fig. 7a is a protective resin made of photo-setting resin, thermosetting resin and the like for protecting the photo sensor array and driving circuit.

When the photo sensor array and driving circuit are carried by the same substrate, matrix wiring might be applied to the substrate as shown in Fig. 8 in order to reduce the number of driving circuits used. In Fig. 8, a part of substrate 21 whereon the matrix wiring is provided is coated with photosensitive polyimide and the like. Small holes are made on portions C at which signal lines from photo sensors are connected to lateral signal-processing lines.

According to the photo sensor array and reader of the present invention, the device can be miniaturized since an optical unit or selfoc lens for transferring image to a photo sensor portion is not necessary. Further, the yield of products can be remarkably improved since a semiconductor layer is not required to be etched.

Claims

1. A photo sensor array comprising at least one transparent substrate and a photosensitive portion provided on the substrate, the photosensitive portion comprising a semiconductor layer and two electrodes, and an optical fiber portion being arranged in a transparent substrate on the light-incident side of the photosensitive portion.

2. A reader comprising a photo sensor array having at least one transparent substrate and a photo sensitive portion provided on the substrate, the photosensitive portion comprising a semiconductor layer and two electrodes, and an optical fiber portion being arranged in a transparent substrate on the light-incident side of the photosensitive portion; a radiating portion; and a driving circuit.

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FIG. 1

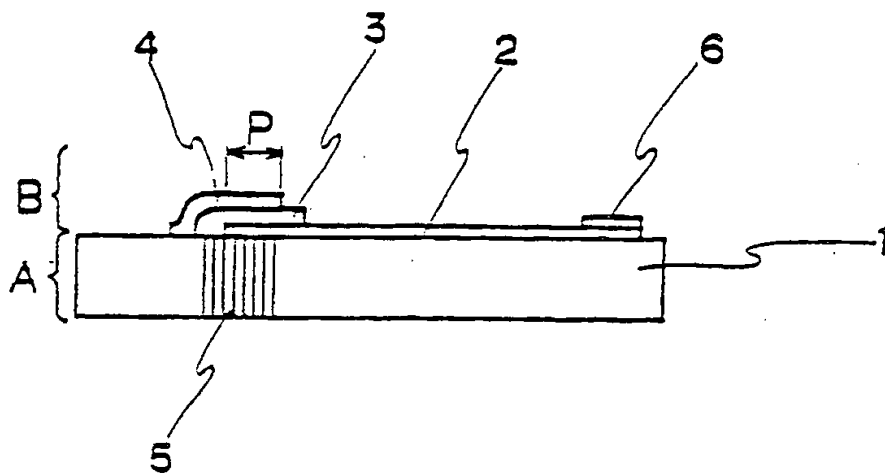


FIG. 2

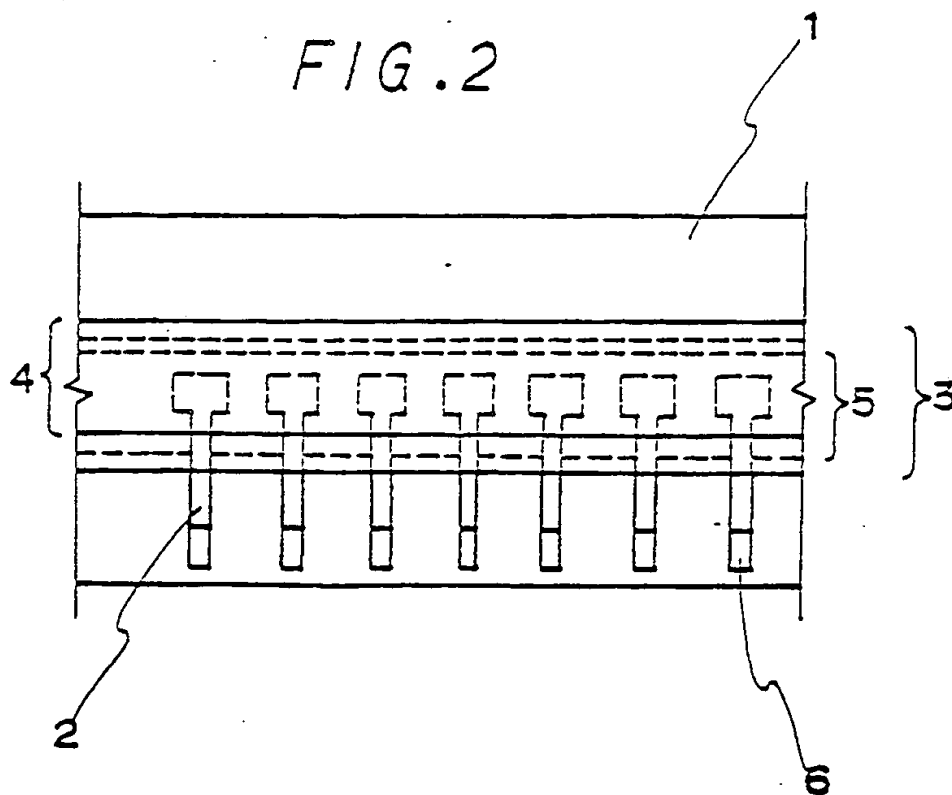


FIG. 3

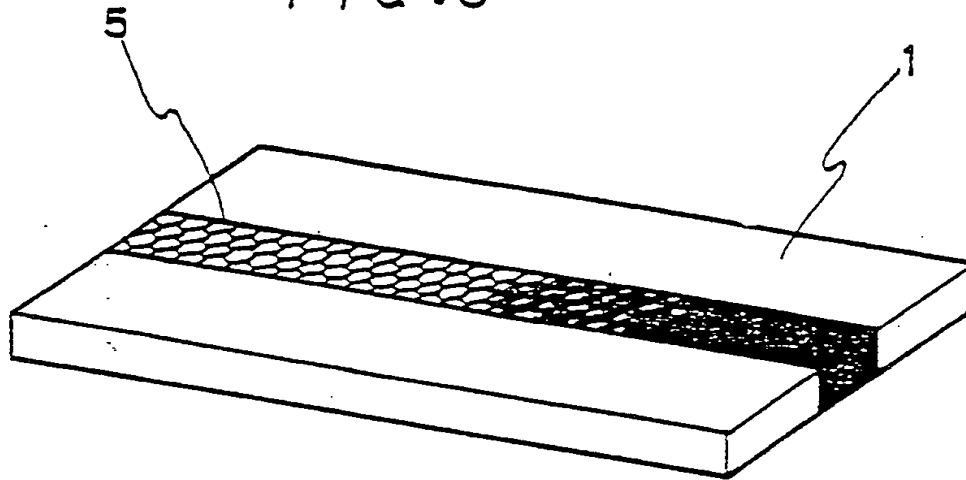


FIG. 4

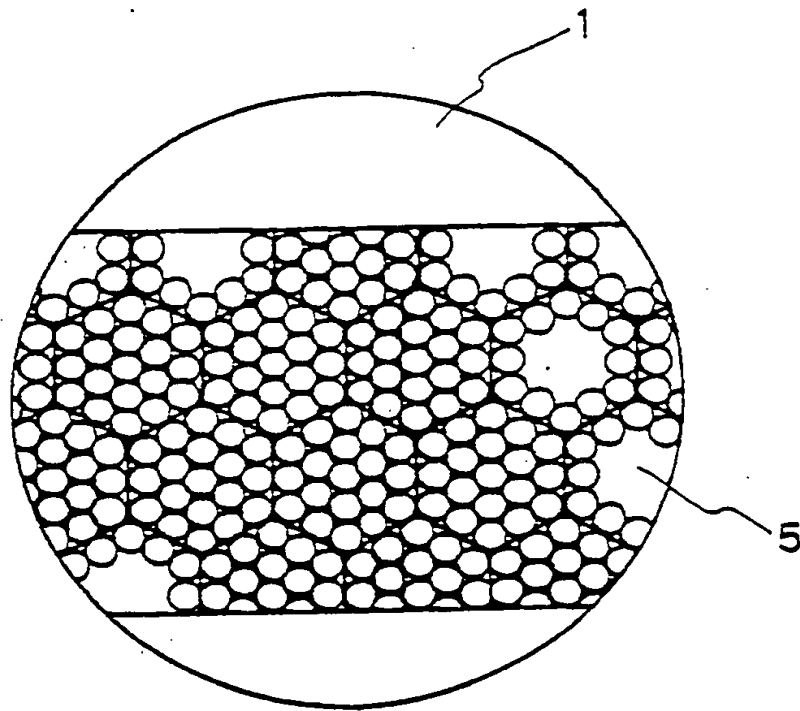


FIG. 5a

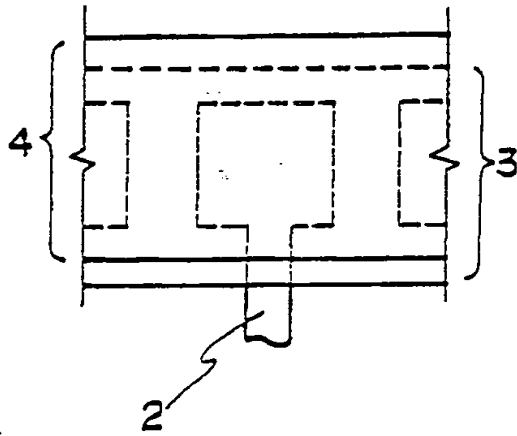


FIG. 5b

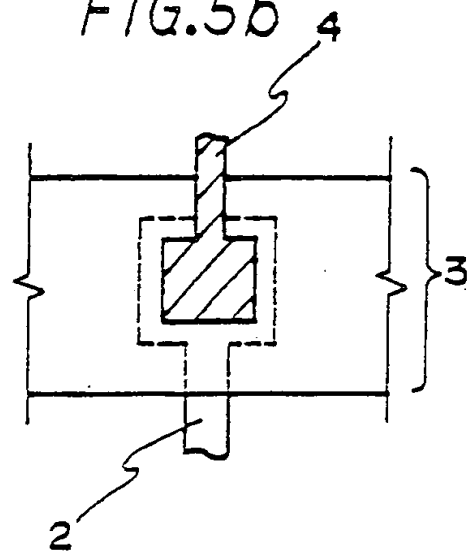


FIG. 5c

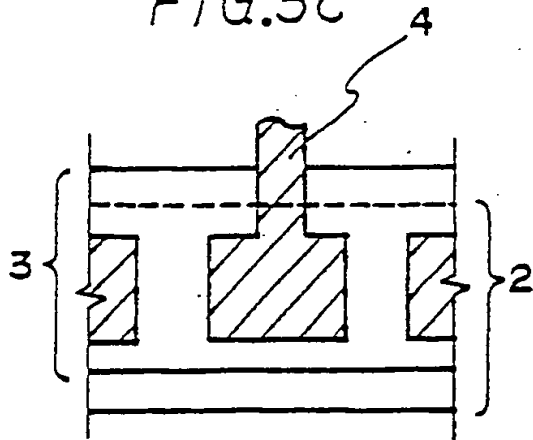


FIG. 5d

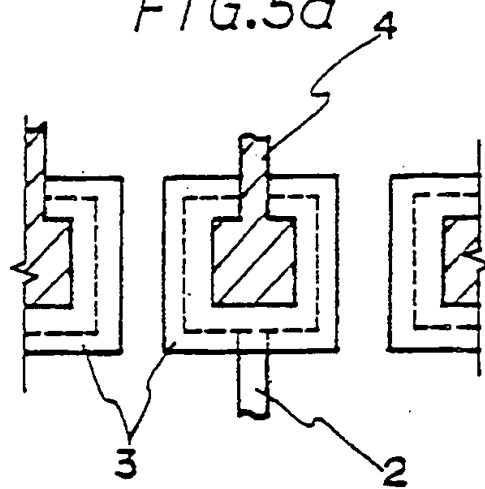


FIG. 6

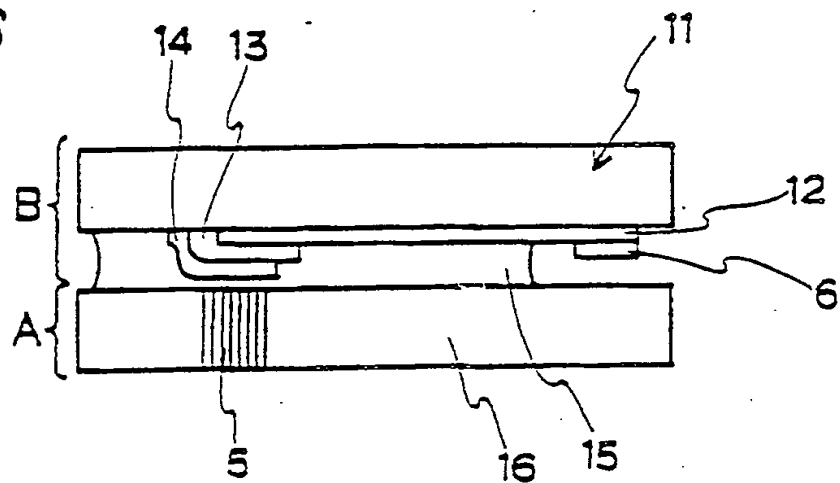


FIG. 7a

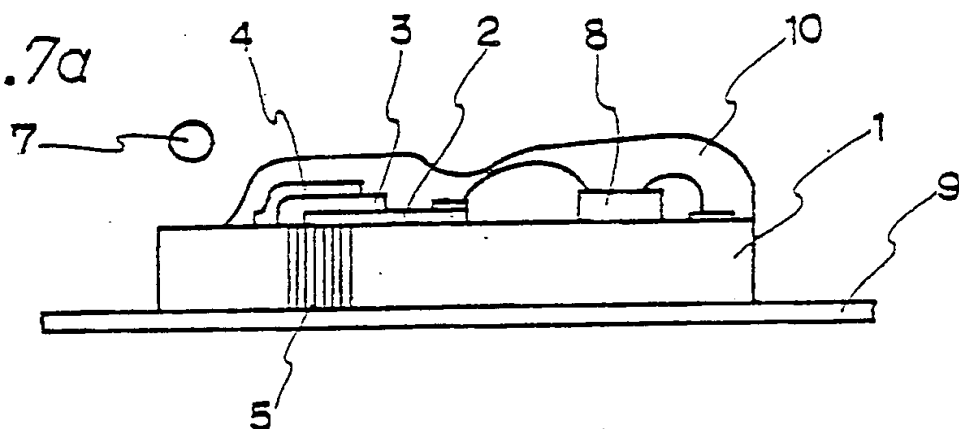


FIG. 7b

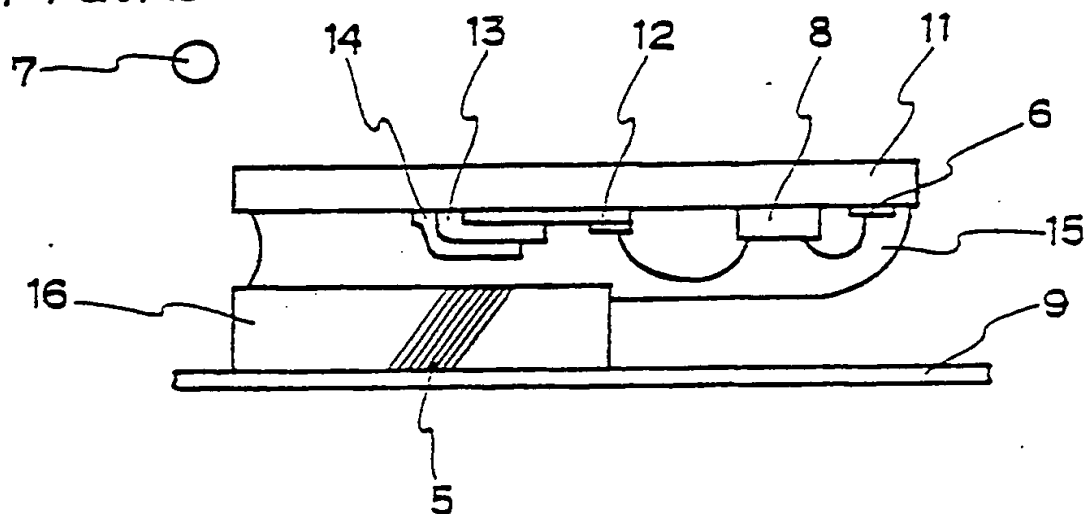


FIG. 8

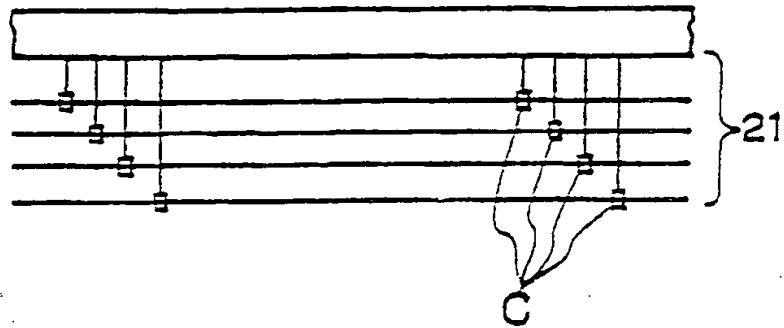


FIG. 9

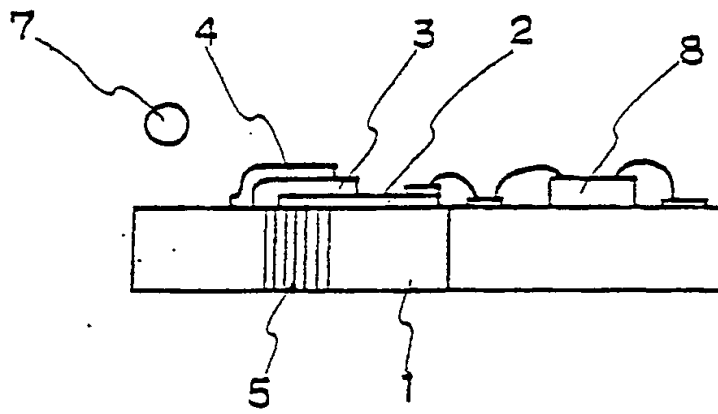


FIG. 10

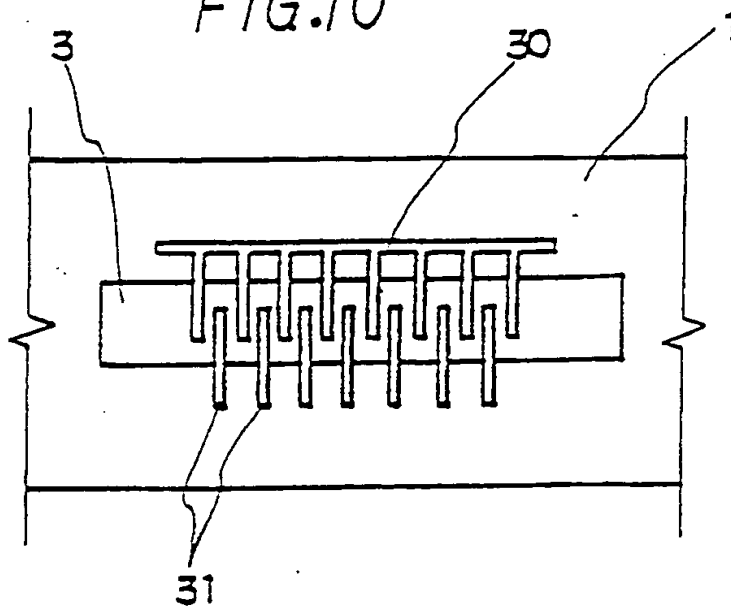


FIG. 11a

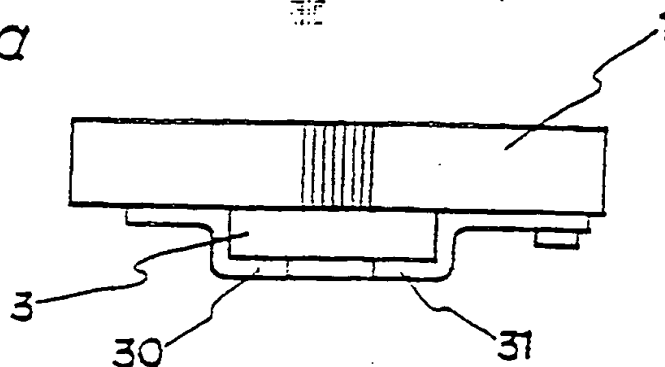


FIG. 11b

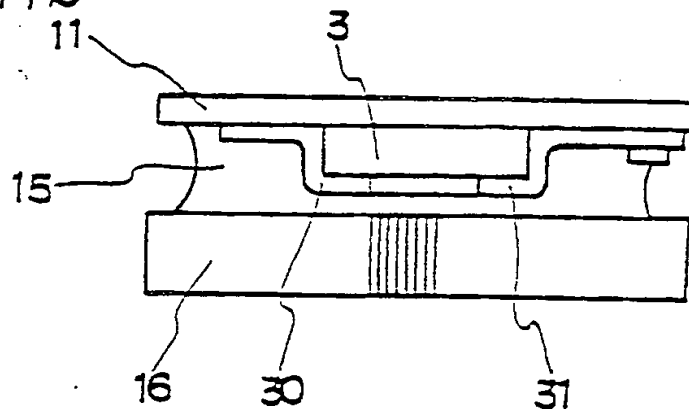


FIG. 11c

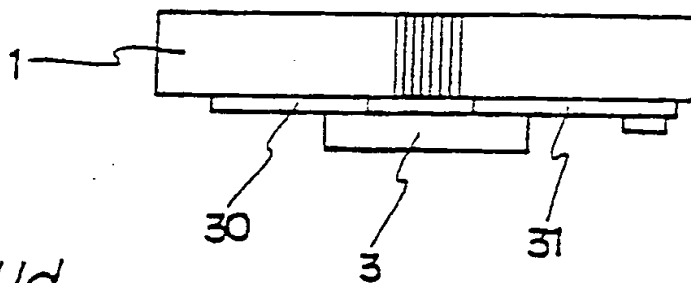
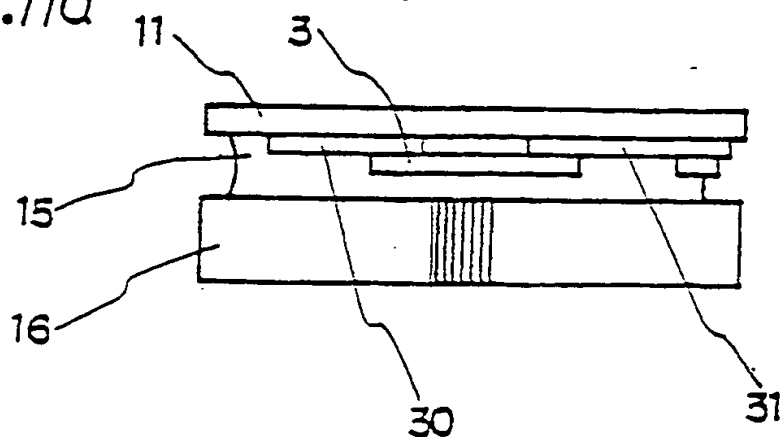


FIG. 11d



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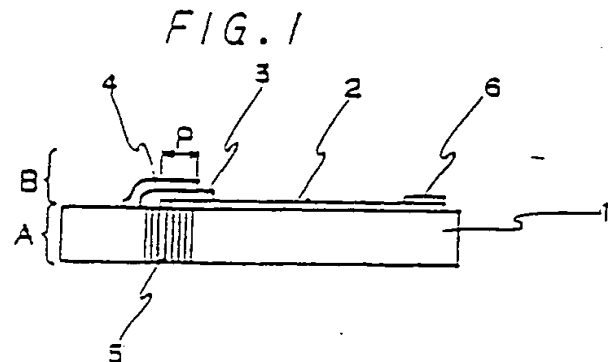
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 10 1974

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	US-A-4233506 (H. YAMAMOTO ET AL.) * column 2, lines 64 - 68 * * column 4, line 4 - column 5, line 46; figures 4, 5 * * column 6, line 57 - column 7, line 24; figures 9, 10 * ---	1, 2	H01L27/14 H01L31/02 G02B6/42 G02B6/12
X	US-A-4227078 (H. YAMAMOTO ET AL.) * the whole document * -----	1, 2	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			G02B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24 JULY 1990	Examiner LINA F.
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